

POTENTILLA HYPARCTICA Malte (*P. emarginata* var. *typica* Abrom.). Not mentioned by Brown,¹⁰ but the species is now known to occur on Melville Island—see Simmons, *op. cit.* p. 108.

CASSIOPE TETRAGONA (L.) D. Don (*Andromeda tetragona* L.). Two sheetlets, one labelled "Andromeda Tetragona Melville Island North Georgia."

PEDICULARIS HIRSUTA L. Not reported by Brown¹⁰, but now known to occur on Melville Island—see Simmons, *op. cit.* p. 124.

In conclusion it is a pleasure to acknowledge indebtedness to Mr. Strickland Gibson, lately Keeper of the University Archives, Oxford, for advice and assistance with the identification of handwriting, and to thank my colleague Dr. A. R. Clapham for so kindly determining the mosses mentioned in this contribution. Grateful acknowledgment is also due to the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for their generosity in granting a research fellowship and to Harvard University for once again affording facilities and an honorary appointment for the continuation of my multifarious works in arctic botany.—GRAY HERBARIUM.

THE PROPAGATION OF THE CAMPERDOWN ELM.—My recent encounter with Fernald's¹ rather irritated comment on carelessness in books on trees leads me to recount an instance of a statement in an otherwise useful and dependable book on trees. In this book the statement is made that the common Camperdown Elm is propagated by a reverse graft. I do not know what a *reverse* graft may be but suppose it to be one in which the top of the scion points downward.

I have never grafted any Camperdown elms, but I have seen such grafts shortly after they had been made and found the scions were upright. I have been assured by plant propagators, superintendents of arboreta and foremen of extensive nurseries that the Camperdown elm is always grafted with the scion in the normal upright position. The Camperdown elm, like the weeping mulberry, is so strongly recumbent that it must be "worked" on a standard to prevent its creeping on the ground. In fact, I have one which was grafted near the ground level that is being used as a ground cover.

I had long ago heard the folk tale of the upside-down grafting to propagate weeping trees but supposed it had passed out of

¹ Fernald, M. L. "Why so many careless books on trees and other plants?" *Rhodora*: 52: 272-279, 1950.

circulation with increased knowledge of the development of cultivated types of trees. But, not long since I heard one of our teaching fellows telling a class in elementary botany this strange tale of *reverse* grafting. When I undertook to correct him, he said they were all told this story by the professor in charge of the course. The professor, when challenged, said he believed he had read it in a book by L. H. Bailey. Unwilling to believe such a thing of a man so eminent as a plant propagator² I searched all the works of Bailey which I thought might possibly contain such a statement without finding any incriminatory evidence. After I had alternately searched and fumed for some time, one of my students discovered for me the true source of the statement. I shall not cite the title of the tree book in question since the book is useful and generally dependable and the offending statement is made only in a revision, and may not have been from the hand of the author himself.

I now await the appearance of that other strange idea of weeping trees; that they are produced by planting normal trees of certain species upside down with the roots in the air.—CARL D. LARUE, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

² Bailey, L. H. *The Nursery Book*, xi + 395, 20th ed., MacMillan, New York, 1915.

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